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THE MAKING OF THE UNION.



CONTRIBUTION OF THE COLLEGE OF
WILLIAM AND MARY IN VIRGINIA.



Richmond, Va. :
WHITTET & SHEPPERSON, GENERAL PRINTERS.
1899.

Prepared by Lyon G. Tyler, M. A., LL. D., President of William
and Mary College, Williamsburg, Virginia.

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WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE,

FOUNDED 1693,

AT WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA.

The College of William and Mary holds a unique position in the history of the United States.

Foundation.

In its *antecedents* it is the oldest of American Colleges. In *actual operation* it is second only to Harvard. The project of a College for Virginia was agitated in 1617, three years before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock. It was discussed in the first Virginia Assembly, which met at Jamestown in 1619; but, after making fair headway, the design was temporarily abandoned on account of the Indian massacre. It was taken up again at intervals, and finally consummated in the College established at Middle Plantation (now Williamsburg) in 1693, and named in honor of the ruling monarchs, King William and Queen Mary.

Charter.

It was the only College that received its charter direct from the crown, under the seal of the privy council of England. For this reason it was called "their Majesties' Royal College of William and Mary."

Coat-of-Arms.

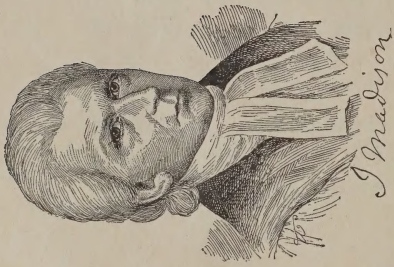
It was the only College that received its coat-of-arms from the College of Heralds in London. This coat bears date 1694, and is represented on the seal of the College.

First Complete Faculty.

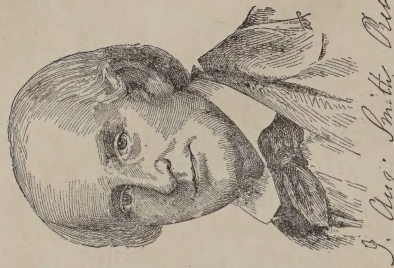
It was the first College in America to have a full Faculty, consisting of a president and six professors, usher and writing-master, as was the case in 1729. At that time the Faculty of Harvard consisted of a president, two professors, and a corps of tutors. The College courses comprised:



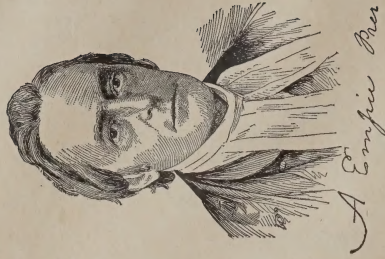
PRESIDENT FROM 1693-1743.



PRESIDENT FROM 1777-1812.



PRESIDENT FROM 1814-1825.



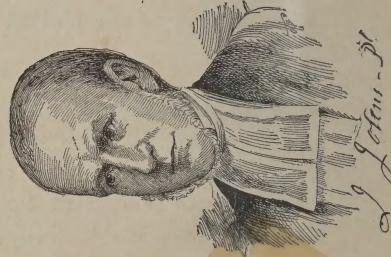
PRESIDENT FROM 1827-1836.



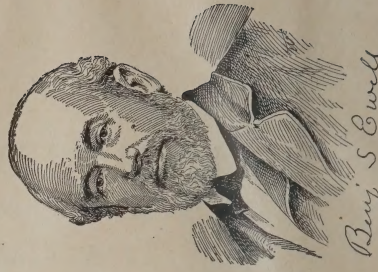
PRESIDENT FROM 1836-1846.



PRESIDENT FROM 1847-1848.

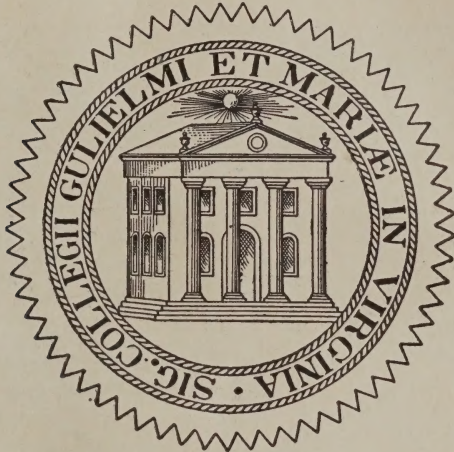


PRESIDENT FROM 1849-1854.



PRESIDENT FROM 1854-1888.

1. A Common School for Indian children and white children of the neighborhood.
2. A Grammar School for the study of the classics.
3. Two Philosophy Schools—one of Moral Philosophy (in which Rhetoric, Logic and Ethics were taught) and the other of Natural Philosophy and Mathematics.
4. Two Divinity Schools for the training of ministers.



SEAL OF THE COLLEGE.

The Elective System.

It was the first to abandon the Oxford curriculum and adopt the elective system, which it did as early as 1779, under the auspices of Thomas Jefferson.

Honor System.

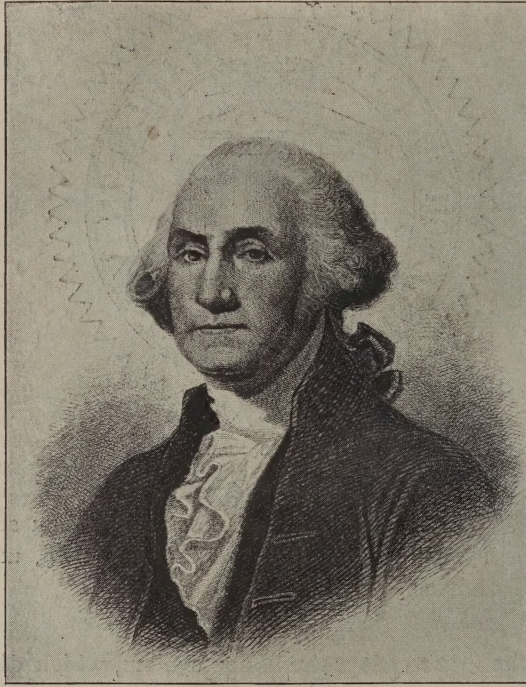
It was the first to adopt the honor system, which discountenances the custom, prevailing at some colleges even now, of spying and informing upon students; of treating them, in fact, in the class and examination-rooms as if they were devoid of honor and unworthy of confidence.

First University.¹

Mr. Jefferson recommended to the Legislature, in June, 1779, that the course of the College be widened into that of a Uni-

¹ On November 27, 1779, the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed an act to incorporate the University of Pennsylvania; but it took some time to select the professors, and the complete organization was not effected till 1791.

versity, by adding schools of Modern Languages, Law, and Medicine; and, being a member of the Visitorial Board of the College, he introduced these reforms at a meeting held December 14, 1779; and thereupon, on the 29th of the month, the new Faculty went into office. From that time to the War of 1861-'65 the College was known as "the College or University of William and Mary."



GEORGE WASHINGTON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

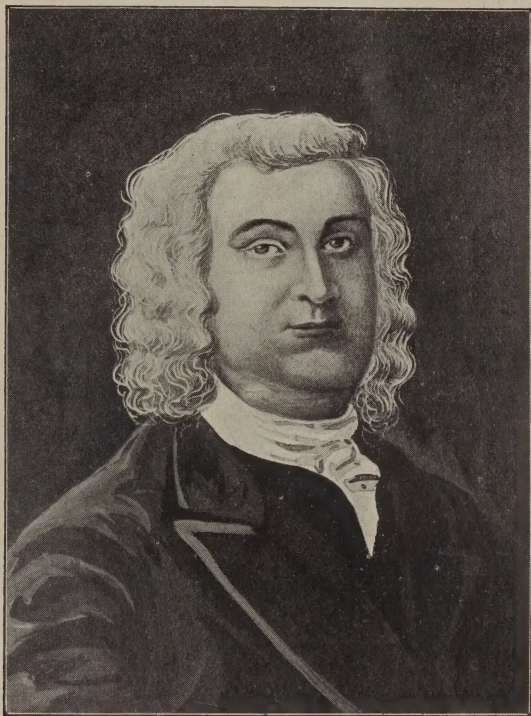
Surveyor Appointed by the College Faculty 1749; Chancellor of the College 1788-1799.

First School of Modern Languages.

There can scarcely be any doubt that the chair of Mr. Charles Bellini, of Modern Languages, embracing French, Italian, Spanish, and German, established in 1779, was the first of its kind in the United States.

First School of History.

History was always a favorite study in Virginia. The two first historical works written by professors in an American college were: *The Present State of Virginia*, published by Hugh Jones, Professor of Mathematics in William and Mary, in 1724, and *The History of Virginia*, by President William Stith, in 1749. Another historian of Virginia, Hugh L. Girardin, was

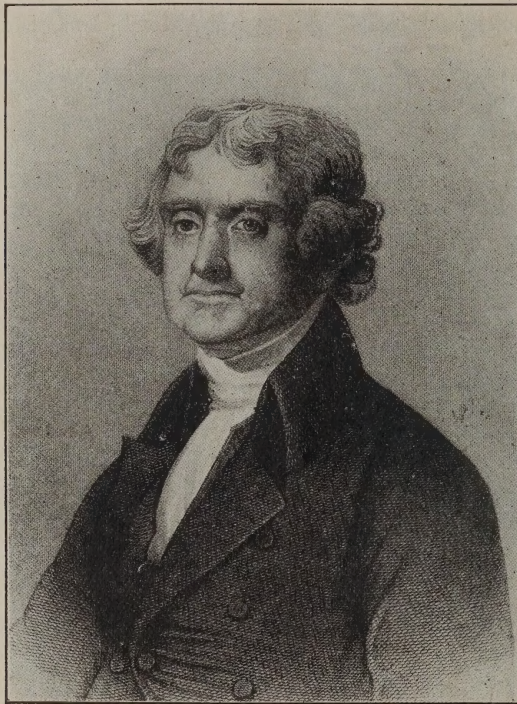


PEYTON RANDOLPH, FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

Student about 1730.

the Professor of History and Modern Languages in 1803, and perhaps earlier; and afterwards the subject was pursued with remarkable success by Thomas R. Dew, Professor of History and Political Economy from 1826 to 1846. Dr. Herbert B. Adams, Professor of History in Johns Hopkins University, says: "Long before Economics and Politics were especially studied in the North, here in old Williamsburg Civic or Social

Science was eagerly pursued. Here a former president of the College, Thomas Roderick Dew, held a professorship of Politics, and lectured upon Laws, Manners, Customs, and Institutions. Here was the first school of history in America. Here were trained the statesmen of the South."



THOMAS JEFFERSON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
Student 1760-1762; Member of the Board of Visitors 1779.

First School of Political Economy.

Soon after 1784, President James Madison (cousin of the President of the United States of the same name) gave regular lectures on Political Economy; and Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations* was the text-book, the earliest use of that book in America.

First School of Municipal Law.

William and Mary College instituted the first school for the study of the practice of the law in the courts and for the study

of American constitutions. George Wythe, a signer of the Declaration, the teacher of both Jefferson and Marshall in the legal science, one of the greatest men of the age, was the first law professor; and his successor, St. George Tucker, was the first professor in America to publish a distinctive treatise on the law, his *Commentaries on Blackstone*, which he did in 1803. This chair had a continuous existence from 1779 to 1861, when the war occasioned a suspension.

First Greek Letter Society.

The Phi Beta Kappa Society was organized at William and Mary College December 5, 1776. Among its first members



FORM OF THE OLD SILVER $\Phi B K$ MEDAL, ADOPTED IN 1776.



FORM OF THE MODERN $\Phi B K$ KEY-SHAPED MEDAL.

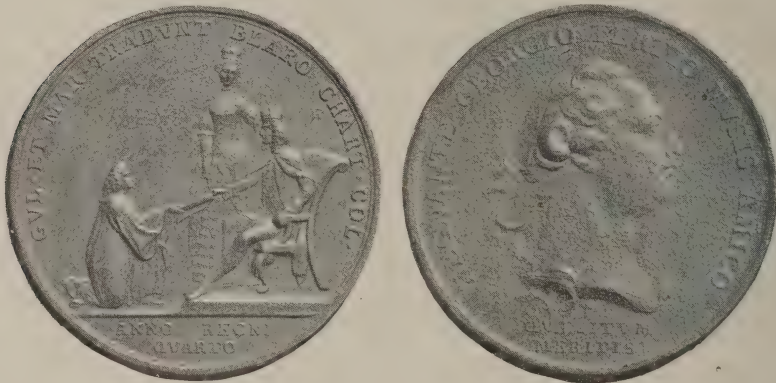
[OBVERSE AND REVERSE.]

were John Marshall, the first chief justice; Samuel Hardy, a leading member of the Continental Congress; Spencer Roane, the ablest judge of the Supreme Court of Virginia; John Brown

and Stevens Thomson Mason, senators of the United States; Bushrod Washington, associate justice of the Supreme Court; William Short, minister of the United States at the courts of Spain and Holland; Judge Archibald Stuart, a member of the General Court of Virginia; John James Beckly, first librarian of Congress, and many other distinguished men. One of the early members, Elisha Parmalee, was a native of Massachusetts, and, returning North, he established a chapter at Yale in 1782, and a chapter at Harvard in 1783. The original charter granted to Harvard chapter was, after having been lost for many years, lately discovered, and, after being returned to William and Mary College, was restored by the chapter there to the Harvard chapter.

The First Medallic Prizes.

In 1771, Norborne Berkeley, Lord Botetourt, instituted two gold medals, to be awarded to the two best students in philos-



OBVERSE.

BOTETOURT MEDAL.

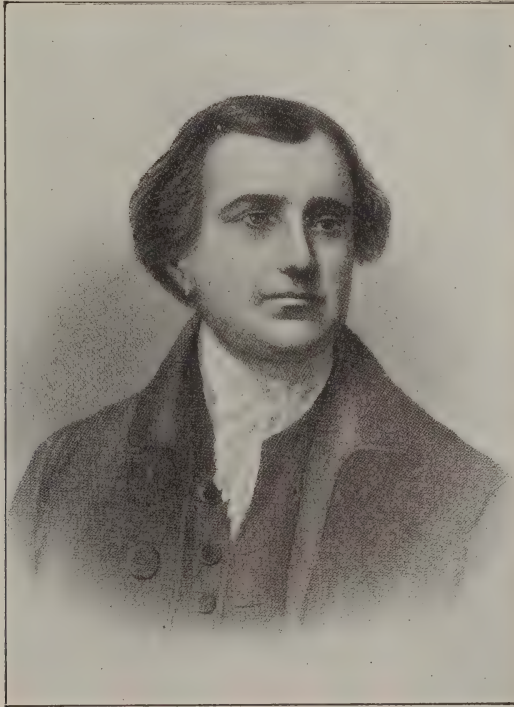
REVERSE.

ophy and in classics. These medals were struck from dies still in the possession of the College, and were undoubtedly the first of their kind in the United States, and have been so pronounced by the editor of a leading numismatic journal of New England.

William and Mary's Part in the Revolution.

The part performed by William and Mary in training that generation of Virginians who took part in the establishment of American institutions is second to that of no other institution

of learning. In each of the great epochs in the constitutional development, resulting in the permanent establishment of the present government, with one great exception—the period of the Stamp Act, when nature's child, the celebrated Patrick Henry, was the grand commanding figure of the continent—William and Mary furnished the exponent of freedom. It was Richard

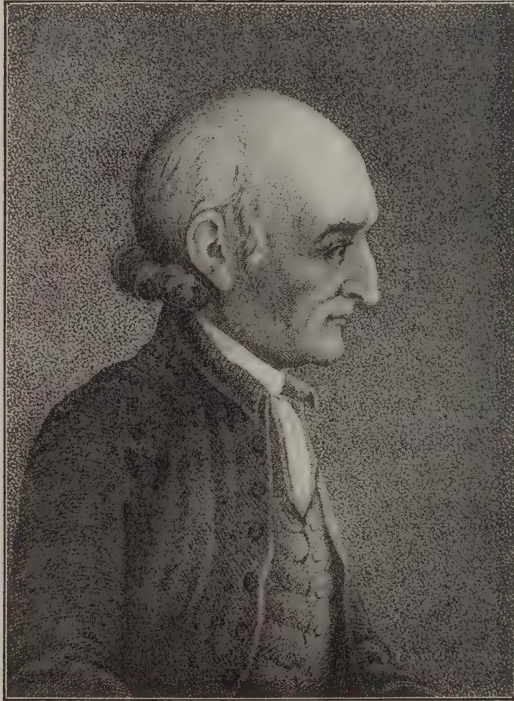


EDMUND RANDOLPH, GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA AND SECRETARY OF STATE.

Student 1766; Member of the Board of Visitors 1770.

Bland, an alumnus of William and Mary, who announced the startling doctrine, in a pamphlet entitled *An Enquiry into the Rights of the British Colonies*, first published in 1766, that "America was no part of the kingdom of England," and had never been united with it except by the common tie of the crown. Dabney Carr, another alumnus, was the patron of the resolutions in 1773 for the appointment of *Committees of Corre-*

spondence, the first step looking towards united action on the part of the colonies. Then it was Peyton Randolph, another alumnus, who, when the first Congress came together in 1774, offered himself as the conspicuous mark of British resentment in consenting to be selected as first president of the Continental Congress. In 1776, it was another alumnus, Thomas Jefferson,

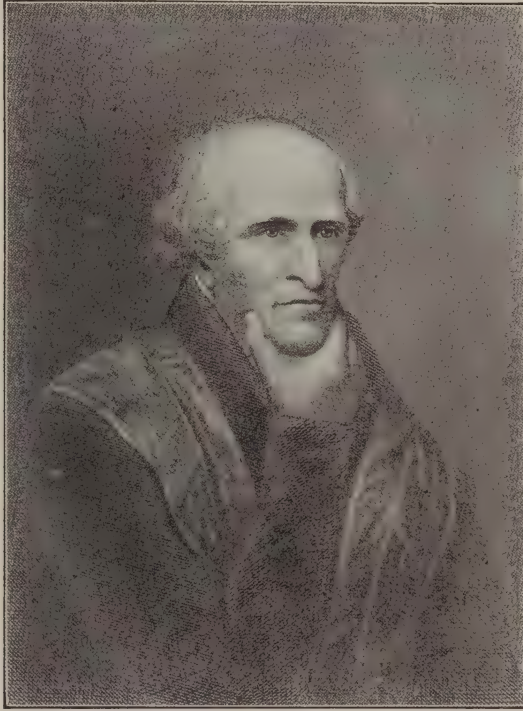


GEORGE WYTHE, CHANCELLOR OF VIRGINIA.

Student about 1740; Professor of Law 1779-1789.

who, in the language of Ezra Stiles, president of Yale College, poured the soul of the continent into the "monumental act of independence." In 1786, it was John Tyler, Sr., another alumnus, who carried through the Virginia Legislature the proposition for a convention of the States at Annapolis, which led to the constitutional assembly at Philadelphia. In 1787, it was Edmund Randolph, another alumnus, who opened the proceedings at Philadelphia by submitting the "Virginia plan"

of a constitution, which gave direction to its proceedings; and again, it was William and Mary College that gave to the judiciary the two ablest exponents of the double nature of the government thus founded—John Marshall, whose decisions in the Federal Supreme Court gave unity and system to the powers lodged in the Federal representative, and Spencer Roane, who,

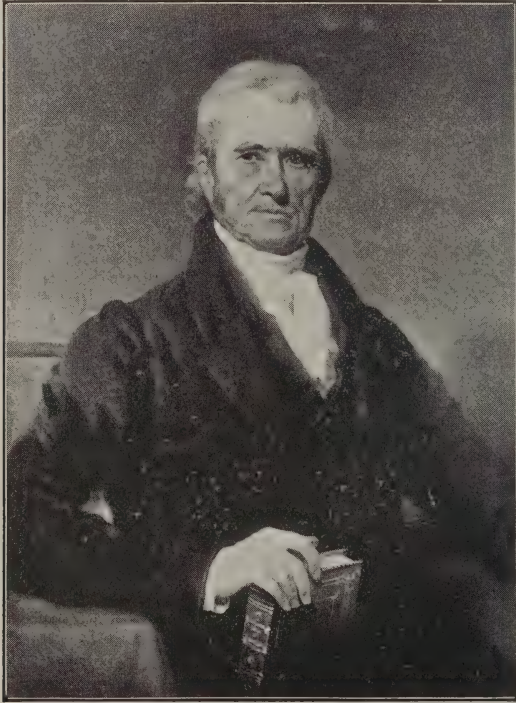


JOHN TYLER, SR., GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

Grammar scholar 1754; Member of the Board of Visitors 1804.

in the State judiciary, successfully labored to preserve the rights reserved to the people and to the States from a pretension, favored by Marshall, of a universal common law jurisdiction for the Federal courts. Of the eleven members of the Committee of Correspondence appointed by Virginia, March 12, 1773, six, probably seven, including the chairman, Peyton Randolph, were alumni of William and Mary College; of the

Committee of Safety, appointed in 1775, six, probably seven, out of eleven were alumni. Of the thirty-one members of the committee who reported the Declaration of Rights and the Virginia State Constitution—the first ever adopted in regular convention of an independent people—the chairman, Archibald Cary, and ten, probably seventeen, others were alumni. Of the



JOHN MARSHALL, CHIEF-JUSTICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Student 1780; Member of the Board of Visitors 1790.

actors in declaring the colonies independent States, the draftsman of the Declaration and four of the seven Virginia signers were alumni of William and Mary. Of the thirty-three members of the Continental Congress from Virginia, the first president of that body, Peyton Randolph, and fifteen, probably sixteen, others were alumni, as were also five out of six judges of the first Admiralty Court, and three out of five speakers of the House of Delegates, during the Revolution.

Making of the United States Constitution.

Of the actors connected with the Annapolis Convention, the champion in the House of Delegates of the resolution making the call was John Tyler, Sr., an alumnus, and of the three dele-



SPENCER ROANE, JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF VIRGINIA.

Student 1779.

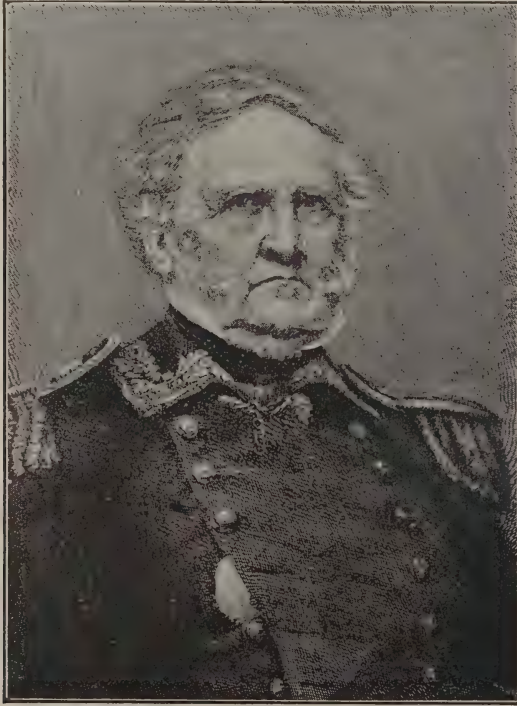
gates who attended the convention from Virginia, two, Edmund Randolph and St. George Tucker, were alumni.

Of the representatives from Virginia to the Federal Convention four out of seven were alumni, while George Washington, the president of the convention, had received from the College Faculty his first official appointment as surveyor, and was in due time called to preside over its councils as chancellor.

Development of the Union.

1789-1861.

Of the seven Presidents born in Virginia, three—Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe and John Tyler—were educated at William and Mary. To these men is to be ascribed the annexation of Louisiana, Florida, Texas, and most of the Western territory,

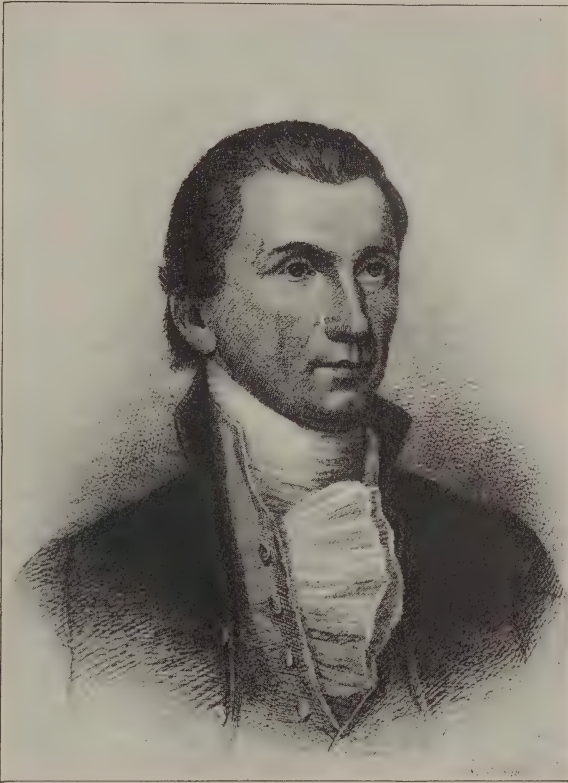


WINFIELD SCOTT, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL.

Student 1804.

thus trebling the original area of the Union. Four out of five judges contributed by Virginia to the Supreme bench of the United States were educated at William and Mary. The most illustrious commander of the Federal armies up to 1861, Gen. Winfield Scott, was a William and Mary man. Of twenty-seven senators from Virginia, sixteen, and of the four speakers of the House of Representatives from Virginia, three; of three min-

isters plenipotentiary to England, two, and of six ministers to France, four were alumni; and John James Beckly, first librarian of Congress and first clerk of the House of Representatives, was a William and Mary man.



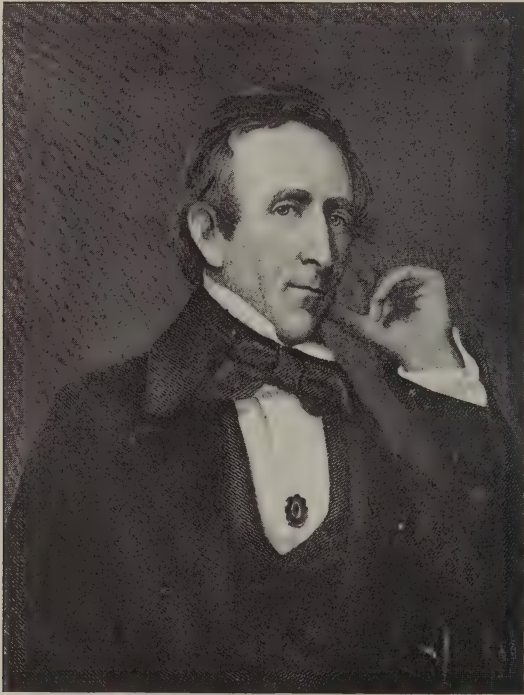
JAMES MONROE, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Student 1775.

State Control to 1861.

The influence of William and Mary remained dominant in Virginia till the late war, despite the increasing rivalry of the University of Virginia. Of forty-three members of the Supreme Court of Virginia, twenty-one, and of thirty-three governors of Virginia, fifteen were alumni. Out of a numerical total of

seventy-six judges and governors William and Mary contributed thirty-six; Princeton, two; Hampden-Sidney, two; University of Virginia, three; Dickinson College, one; University of Pennsylvania, one; College of South Carolina, one; Yale, one; Washington College, Penn., one; Randolph-Macon, one; European colleges, five; and the rest obtained their education at private schools.



JOHN TYLER, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Student 1802-1807; Member of the Board of Visitors 1814-1862; Chancellor of the College 1850-1862.

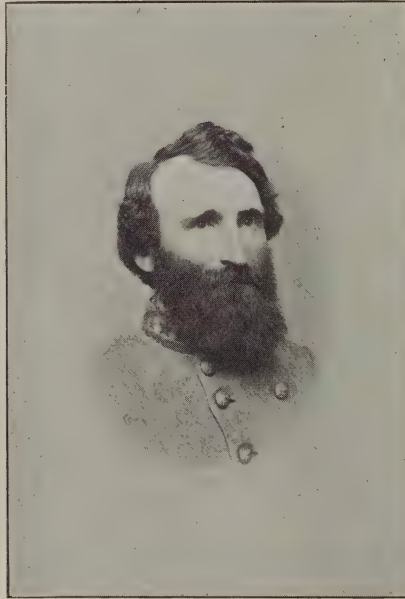
Brafferton Hall.

As the visitor proceeds from the gate to the main building, the brick house on the left is known as the Brafferton Hall. It was built, in 1723, out of moneys realized from the rents of the Brafferton estate, in Yorkshire, England, in which the funds



THE BRAFFERTON BUILDING—FOUNDED 1723.
Formerly the old Indian School; now a Dormitory.

left by the Hon. Robert Boyle for "pious and charitable uses" was invested. In this building a school for Indians was conducted till the Revolution put a stop to the work by causing the Brafferton estate to be diverted by the English court to other uses. The building is now used as a dormitory for the students.



WILLIAM B. TALIAFERRO, MAJOR-GENERAL C. S. A.
A. B. in 1840-'41; President of the Board of Visitors 1888-1898.

President's House.

On the right, facing this building, is the president's house, with twelve rooms, founded in 1732. It has been always occupied by the president of the College, except in war. During the war of the Revolution it was occupied by Lord Cornwallis as his headquarters. Then it was occupied by the French troops, and while in their possession it was accidentally burned. It was restored on the old walls by money furnished by Louis XVI. from his private exchequer.



PRESIDENT'S HOUSE—FOUNDED 1732, HEADQUARTERS OF LORD CORNWALLIS.

Main Building.

The main building has had a chequered history. The front and north wing were erected soon after the date of the charter, and in 1700 the General Assembly held its sessions here. A fire broke out in 1705, and all was destroyed except the walls. The wood work was again restored, and in 1729 the chapel or south wing was built. When the capitol was burned in 1748, the General Assembly once more found refuge in the College. The main building, restored in 1705, stood until 1859, when a fire left the walls alone standing. These were once more built



COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY,
As it appeared until the fire of 1859.

on, and the College was in operation again when the war of 1861-'65 began. On September 7, 1862, the buildings were fired by the Federal troops; but promptly on the return of peace they were, for the third time, restored on the old walls.

The Chapel.

The chapel was built in 1729 by Henry Cary, father of Col. Archibald Cary, prominent in the American Revolution. In the vaults underneath the floor rest the remains of Sir John Randolph and of his two eminent sons, Peyton Randolph, first president of the Continental Congress, and John Randolph—the latter the father of Edmund Randolph, Secretary of State under Washington. Near them also repose the remains of



DUKE OF GLOUCESTER STREET, WILLIAMSBURG, VA.

James Madison, first president of the College after the Revolution; Lord Botetourt, who died in 1771, the most popular of Virginia's royal governors; Chancellor Robert Nelson, and other worthies.

Location.

The College is situated adjoining the city of Williamsburg, and at the west end of Duke of Gloucester street. At the other end was seated, at the time of the Revolution, the capitol of the colony of Virginia, where Patrick Henry made his speech on the Stamp Act. Williamsburg has a most interesting history, having been the scene of many exciting events during the colonial times and since. The old church is full of memories; and the magazine, from which Lord Dunmore, the last royal governor, in 1775 abstracted the powder, and by his act aroused the whole colony, is still standing in good repair.

Present Condition.

For many years after the War of 1861-'65 the College was in a very crippled condition, owing to repeated losses. In 1888 the Legislature contributed annually \$10,000 (soon afterwards increased to \$15,000) to its support. Then, in 1893, the Federal Congress, under the noble counsels of Hon. George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, George B. Loring, of Massachusetts, General N. M. Curtis, of New York, and Hon. Frank E. Beltzhoover, of Pennsylvania, passed an act to partially reimburse the College for losses occasioned by the action of the Federal troops in setting fire to the College; and it is, at the present time, in a very hopeful condition. The attendance for the present year (1898-'99) will reach two hundred. Its graduate teachers are abroad in the majority of the counties of the State. Hon. Joseph W. Southall, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, has pronounced the College "the right arm of the public school system."

TABULAR STATEMENTS.

The following tables will enable the reader to form a more detailed estimate of the influence of William and Mary upon the history of the times :

I. MAKING OF INDEPENDENCE.

Stamp Act.

Patrick Henry, Private schools.

[Author of Stamp Act Resolutions.]

Committee of Correspondence.

(Appointed March 12, 1773.)

Peyton Randolph, *Chairman*, William and Mary.
 Robert Carter Nicholas, William and Mary.
 Richard Bland, William and Mary.
 Richard Henry Lee, Leeds Academy, Yorkshire.
 Benjamin Harrison, William and Mary.
 Edmund Pendleton, Private schools.
 Patrick Henry, Private schools.
 Dudley Digges, William and Mary (?).
 Dabney Carr, *patron of the Resolution*, . William and Mary.
 Archibald Cary, William and Mary.
 Thomas Jefferson, William and Mary.

Seven out of eleven, probably eight, attended William and Mary; two attended private schools, and one was educated in England.

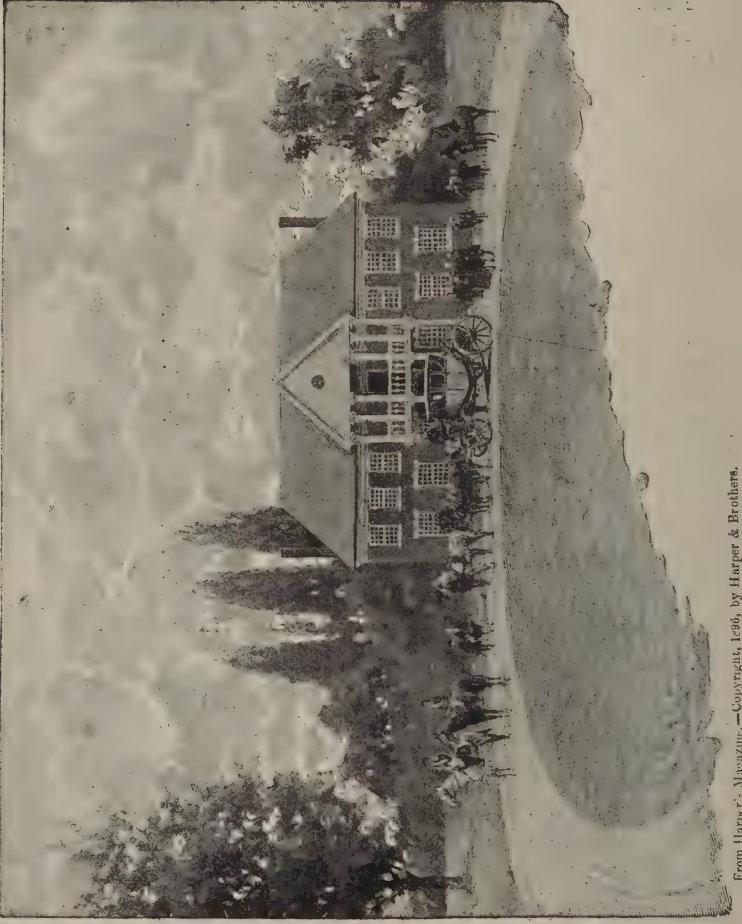
Committee of Safety.

(Appointed by the Virginia Convention of 1775.)

Edmund Pendleton, *Chairman*, Private schools.
 John Page, William and Mary.
 Thomas Ludwell Lee, Probably private schools.
 Dudley Digges, William and Mary (?).
 Carter Braxton, William and Mary.
 John Tabb, England (?).
 George Mason, Private schools.
 Richard Bland, William and Mary.
 Paul Carrington, William and Mary.
 William Cabell, William and Mary.
 James Mercer, William and Mary.

Six, probably seven, out of eleven attended William and Mary; two were educated in private schools, and one in England.

* Dudley Digges lived in Williamsburg, and probably attended the College, the records not being complete.



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THE OLD CAPITOL—ERECTED IN 1751, BURNED IN 1832.

**Committee who Framed the Declaration of Rights and State
Constitution.**

Archibald Cary, <i>Chairman</i> ,	William and Mary.
Meriwether Smith,	Probably private schools.
James Mercer,	William and Mary.
Henry Lee,	Princeton.
Bartholomew Dandridge,	Probably William and Mary.
George Gilmer,	William and Mary and Scotland.
Richard Bland,	William and Mary.
Dudley Digges,	William and Mary (?).
Paul Carrington,	William and Mary.
Thomas Ludwell Lee,	Probably private schools.
William Cabell,	William and Mary (?).
Joseph Jones,	Probably William and Mary.
John Blair, Jr.,	William and Mary and England.
William Fleming,	William and Mary.
Henry Tazewell,	William and Mary.
Richard Cary,	William and Mary.
Cuthbert Bullitt,	Probably private schools.
William Watts,	Probably private schools.
John Banister,	England.
John Page,	William and Mary.
Bolling Starke,	Probably William and Mary.
David Mason,	Probably private schools.
Richard Adams,	Probably private schools.
Thomas Read,	William and Mary.
Thomas Lewis,	Ireland.
James Madison,	Princeton.
Robert Rutherford,	Probably private schools.
George Mason (<i>draftsman</i>),	Private schools.
John Harvie,	Scotland.
William Roscow Wilson Curle,	Probably William and Mary.
James Holt,	Probably William and Mary.

Eleven (including the chairman), probably eighteen, out of thirty-one attended William and Mary; two attended Princeton, five European universities and William and Mary, and the rest, probably eight, were educated in private schools.

Declaration of Independence.

Edmund Pendleton, Private schools.

[Author of the resolutions in the Virginia Convention, reported May 15, 1776, to instruct the delegates of Virginia in Congress to declare the United Colonies free and independent states.]

Richard Henry Lee, Leeds Academy, England.

[Author of the resolution in Congress for independence.]

Thomas Jefferson, William and Mary.

[Author of the Declaration.]

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University of Illinois Library

Sign

George Wythe
 Richard Henry
 Thomas Jefferson
 Benjamin Harrison
 Thomas Nelson
 Francis Lightfoot
 Carter Braxton

MAY - 9 1956

Four out of
 land, and one

Peyton Randolph
 Thomas Adams
 John Banister
 Richard Blount
 Theodorick Blount
 Carter Braxton
 John Brown,
 Edward Carrington
 William Fitzhugh
 William Flemming
 William Gray
 Cyrus Griffin
 Samuel Hardin
 Benjamin Harrison
 John Harvie,
 James Henry
 Patrick Henry
 Thomas Jefferson
 Joseph Jones
 Arthur Lee,

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Francis Lightfoot
 Henry Lee, 1785-'88, Princeton.
 Richard Henry Lee, 1774-'80, 1784-'87. Leeds Academy, England.
 James Madison, 1780-'83, 1786-'88, . . . Princeton.
 James Mercer, 1779-'80, William and Mary.
 John F. Mercer, 1782-'85, William and Mary.
 James Monroe, 1783-'86, William and Mary.
 Thomas Nelson, 1775-'77, 1779-'80, . . . Eton and Cambridge.
 Mann Page, 1777-'78, William and Mary.
 Edmund Pendleton, 1774-'75, Private schools.
 Edmund Randolph, 1779-'82, William and Mary.

* In Historical Catalogue the Thomas Nelson entered was not General Thomas Nelson, but a son of his uncle, Secretary Thomas Nelson.

Meriwether Smith, 1778-'82, Probably private schools.
 George Washington, 1774-'75, 1775-'77, Private schools.

Fifteen (including the first president), perhaps sixteen, out of thirty-three attended William and Mary; two were educated at Princeton; eight wholly or partly at English and Scottish universities; one at the College of Philadelphia, and the rest were educated in private schools or by private tutors.

Admiralty Court of Virginia.¹

(Appointed by Convention.)

John Blair, December, 1775, William and Mary.
 James Holt, same day, Probably William and Mary.
 Edmund Randolph, same day, William and Mary.
 Joseph Prentis, July 5, 1776, William and Mary.
 James Hubbard, same day, William and Mary.
 John Tyler, same day, William and Mary.

Five out of six attended William and Mary.

Speakers of the House of Delegates of Virginia.

(During the Revolution.)

Edmund Pendleton, 1776, Private schools.
 George Wythe, 1776-'78, William and Mary.
 Benjamin Harrison, 1778-'81, William and Mary.
 Richard Henry Lee, March, 1781, . . . Leeds Academy, England.
 John Tyler, 1781-'85, William and Mary.

Three out of five attended William and Mary.

II. MAKING OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Annapolis Convention, 1786.

John Tyler, William and Mary.
 [Who in the Virginia Legislature carried through the resolution to call the meeting.]
 Edmund Randolph, delegate, William and Mary.
 James Madison, delegate, Princeton.
 Dr. Walter Jones, delegate, William and Mary.
 St. George Tucker, delegate, William and Mary.
 Meriwether Smith, delegate, Probably private schools.
 George Mason, delegate, Private schools.
 William Ronald, delegate, Scotland.
 David Ross, delegate, Scotland.

Three attended the convention: Edmund Randolph and St. George Tucker, of William and Mary, and James Madison, of Princeton.

Members of the Federal Convention, 1787.

George Washington (*Chancellor of William and Mary College*), Private schools.
 James McClurg, William and Mary and England.

¹ These judges were appointed to enforce the Continental Association, and were the first in Virginia to receive their authority directly from the people.

Signers of the Declaration of Independence.

George Wythe,	William and Mary.
Richard Henry Lee,	Leeds Academy, Yorkshire.
Thomas Jefferson,	William and Mary.
Benjamin Harrison,	William and Mary.
Thomas Nelson,*	Eton and Cambridge.
Francis Lightfoot Lee,	Private tutors.
Carter Braxton,	William and Mary.

Four out of seven attended William and Mary; two studied in England, and one was taught by private tutors.

Continental Congress.

Peyton Randolph, <i>first president</i> , 1774,	William and Mary.
Thomas Adams, 1778-'80,	William and Mary.
John Banister, 1778-'79,	England.
Richard Bland, 1774-'75,	William and Mary.
Theodoric Bland, 1780-'83,	William and Mary and England.
Carter Braxton, 1775-'76,	William and Mary.
John Brown, 1787-'88,	William and Mary and England.
Edward Carrington, 1785-'86	Probably private schools.
William Fitzhugh, 1779-'80	Probably private schools.
William Fleming, 1779-'81,	William and Mary.
William Grayson, 1784-'87,	College of Philadelphia.
Cyrus Griffin, 1778-'81, 1788-'89,	England.
Samuel Hardy, 1783-'85,	William and Mary.
Benjamin Harrison, 1774-'78,	William and Mary.
John Harvie, 1777-'79,	Scotland.
James Henry, 1780-'81,	Probably private schools.
Patrick Henry, 1774-'76,	Private schools.
Thomas Jefferson, 1775-'77, 1783-'85,	William and Mary.
Joseph Jones, 1777-'78, 1780-'83,	Probably William and Mary.
Arthur Lee, 1781-'84,	Eton, Middle Temple and Edinburgh.
Francis Lightfoot Lee, 1775-'80,	Private tutors.
Henry Lee, 1785-'88,	Princeton.
Richard Henry Lee, 1774-'80, 1784-'87,	Leeds Academy, England.
James Madison, 1780-'83, 1786-'88,	Princeton.
James Mercer, 1779-'80,	William and Mary.
John F. Mercer, 1782-'85,	William and Mary.
James Monroe, 1783-'86,	William and Mary.
Thomas Nelson, 1775-'77, 1779-'80,	Eton and Cambridge.
Mann Page, 1777-'78,	William and Mary.
Edmund Pendleton, 1774-'75,	Private schools.
Edmund Randolph, 1779-'82,	William and Mary.

* In Historical Catalogue the Thomas Nelson entered was not General Thomas Nelson, but a son of his uncle, Secretary Thomas Nelson.

Meriwether Smith, 1778-'82, Probably private schools.
 George Washington, 1774-'75, 1775-'77, Private schools.

Fifteen (including the first president), perhaps sixteen, out of thirty-three attended William and Mary; two were educated at Princeton; eight wholly or partly at English and Scottish universities; one at the College of Philadelphia, and the rest were educated in private schools or by private tutors.

Admiralty Court of Virginia.¹

(Appointed by Convention.)

John Blair, December, 1775, William and Mary.
 James Holt, same day, Probably William and Mary.
 Edmund Randolph, same day, William and Mary.
 Joseph Prentis, July 5, 1776, William and Mary.
 James Hubbard, same day, William and Mary.
 John Tyler, same day, William and Mary.

Five out of six attended William and Mary.

Speakers of the House of Delegates of Virginia.

(During the Revolution.)

Edmund Pendleton, 1776, Private schools.
 George Wythe, 1776-'78, William and Mary.
 Benjamin Harrison, 1778-'81, William and Mary.
 Richard Henry Lee, March, 1781, . . . Leeds Academy, England.
 John Tyler, 1781-'85, William and Mary.

Three out of five attended William and Mary.

II. MAKING OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Annapolis Convention, 1786.

John Tyler, William and Mary.
 [Who in the Virginia Legislature carried through the resolution to call the meeting.]
 Edmund Randolph, delegate, William and Mary.
 James Madison, delegate, Princeton.
 Dr. Walter Jones, delegate, William and Mary.
 St. George Tucker, delegate, William and Mary.
 Meriwether Smith, delegate, Probably private schools.
 George Mason, delegate, Private schools.
 William Ronald, delegate, Scotland.
 David Ross, delegate, Scotland.

Three attended the convention: Edmund Randolph and St. George Tucker, of William and Mary, and James Madison, of Princeton.

Members of the Federal Convention, 1787.

George Washington (*Chancellor of William and Mary College*), Private schools.
 James McClurg, William and Mary and England.

¹ These judges were appointed to enforce the Continental Association, and were the first in Virginia to receive their authority directly from the people.

Edmund Randolph,	William and Mary.
John Blair,	William and Mary.
James Madison,	Princeton.
George Mason,	Private schools.
George Wythe,	William and Mary.
William and Mary, 4; private schools, 2; Princeton, 1.	

III. DEVELOPMENT OF THE UNION.

Presidents of the United States.

George Washington, 1789-1797 (<i>Chancellor of William and Mary College</i>),	Private schools.
• Thomas Jefferson, 1801-1809,	William and Mary.
James Madison, 1809-1817,	Princeton.
• James Monroe, 1817-1825,	William and Mary.
William Henry Harrison, 1841,	Hampden-Sidney.
• John Tyler, 1841-1845,	William and Mary.
Zachary Taylor, 1849-1850,	Private schools.

Three out of seven Presidents born in Virginia attended William and Mary; one Princeton; one Hampden-Sidney; one private schools.

Cabinet Officers.

Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe, Edmund Randolph, John Marshall, William T. Larray, John J. Crittenden, George M. Bibb, John Nelson and Alexander H. H. Stuart. Nine cabinet officers were educated at William and Mary, to whom might be added Richard C. Archer, Secretary of War, Republic of Texas.

Supreme Court of the United States.

John Marshall, <i>Chief Justice</i> , 1800-1835,	William and Mary.
John Blair, 1789-1796,	William and Mary.
Bushrod Washington, 1798-1829,	William and Mary.
Philip P. Barbour, 1836-1841,	William and Mary.
Peter V. Daniel, 1840-1860,	Princeton.

Four out of five judges appointed from Virginia were educated at William and Mary.

Army of the United States.

Winfield Scott, Lieutenant-General,	William and Mary.
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United States Senators Representing Virginia from 1789 to 1860.

William Grayson, 1789-1790,	College of Philadelphia.
John Walker, 1790,	William and Mary.
Richard Henry Lee, 1789-1792,	Leeds Academy, Yorkshire.
James Monroe, 1790-1794,	William and Mary.
John Taylor, 1792-1794, 1803, 1822-1824,	William and Mary.
Henry Tazewell, 1794-1799,	William and Mary.
Stevens Thomson Mason, 1794-1803,	William and Mary.
Wilson Cary Nicholas, 1799-1804,	William and Mary.

- Princeton.
- Richard Brent, 1809-1815, Probably private schools,
 James Barbour, 1815-1825, Private schools.
 Armistead T. Mason, 1815-1817, William and Mary.
 John W. Eppes, 1817-1819, Private tutors.
 James Pleasants, Jr., 1819-1822, Private tutors.
 Littleton Waller Tazewell, 1824-1832, William and Mary.
 John Randolph, 1825-1827, William and Mary Gram-
 mar School, Princeton,
 and Columbia.
 John Tyler, 1827-1836, William and Mary.
 William C. Rives, { 1832-1834, 1836-1839, } William and Mary.
 { 1841-1845, }
 Benjamin Watkins Leigh, 1834-1837, William and Mary.
 Richard E. Parker, 1835, Probably private schools.
 William H. Roane, 1837-1841, William and Mary.
 William S. Archer, 1841-1847, William and Mary.
 James M. Mason, 1845-1860, Academic education at
 University of Pennsyl-
 vania, law and govern-
 ment at Wm. and Mary.
 Isaac S. Pennybacker, 1845-1847, Private schools.
 Ro. M. T. Hunter, 1847-1860, University of Virginia.

Twenty-seven senators, of whom sixteen received education at Wil-
 liam and Mary.

Speakers of the House of Representatives.

- Philip P. Barbour, 1821, William and Mary.
 Andrew Stevenson, 1827, William and Mary.
 R. M. T. Hunter, 1839, University of Virginia.
 John W. Jones, 1843, William and Mary.

Three out of four furnished by Virginia were William and Mary
 graduates.

First Clerk of House of Representatives and First Librarian of Congress.

- John James Beckly, William and Mary.

Ministers to England.

- James Monroe, 1803-1808, William and Mary.
 James Barbour, 1828, Private schools.
 Andrew Stevenson, 1836, William and Mary.

Two out of three ministers to England appointed from Virginia were
 William and Mary men.

Ministers to France.

Thomas Jefferson, 1785,	William and Mary.
James Monroe, 1794-1803,	William and Mary.
John Marshall, 1797,	William and Mary.
John Y. Mason, 1853,	University of N. C.
Charles James Faulkner, 1860,	Georgetown University.
William C. Rives, 1830-1849,	William and Mary.

Four out of six ministers to France appointed from Virginia were William and Mary men.

IV. GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF VIRGINIA FROM 1776-1861.

Supreme Court of Virginia.¹

Edmund Pendleton, January 14, 1778,	Private schools.
George Wythe, same day,	William and Mary.
Robert Carter Nicholas, same day,	William and Mary.
John Blair, November 23, 1780,	William and Mary.
Joseph Jones, January 23, 1778,	Probably Wm. and Mary.
Thomas Ludwell Lee, same day,	Probably private schools.
Paul Carrington, same day,	William and Mary.
Bartholomew Dandridge, May 29, 1778,	Probably Wm. and Mary.
John Tazewell, same day,	William and Mary.
Peter Lyons, October 20, 1779,	Ireland.
William Fleming, November 25, 1780,	William and Mary.
James Mercer, November 30, 1781,	William and Mary.
Henry Tazewell, April 25, 1785,	William and Mary.
St. George Tucker, same day,	William and Mary.
Gabriel Jones, same day,	London.
Richard Parker, same day,	Private schools.
Richard Cary, December 17, 1776,	William and Mary.
William Holt, same day,	Probably private schools.
Bernard Moore, same day,	Probably private schools.
Benjamin Waller, 1778,	William and Mary.
William Roscow Wilson Curle, 1778,	Probably Wm. and Mary.
James Henry, 1778,	Probably private schools.
John Tyler, 1786,	William and Mary.
Henry Tazewell, November 6, 1793,	William and Mary.
Spencer Roane, December 2, 1794,	William and Mary.
St. George Tucker, January 6, 1804,	William and Mary.
James Pleasants, Jr., January 30, 1811,	Private schools.

¹ The Supreme Court, as organized in 1778, consisted, till 1788, of the three judges of the High Court of Chancery, the three judges of the General Court, and the three judges of the Admiralty Court. In the above list the first four were judges of the High Court of Chancery; the next twelve, judges of the General Court, and the next seven, judges of the Admiralty Court. In 1788, the Supreme Court was made to consist of five judges. The list above does not include the judges of the Special Court of Appeals, appointed at a later day.

